

—THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE. — Amendments to the Constitution, Article X. —

Who's Number 1,078.

strength, he could not escape. Hail, one of the dragoons, pursued him alone when all the men

were exhausted, fired and killed him, took his scalp and returned. Two warriors escaped, and Lieut. Ord discovering their trail, pursued them to another island, about four miles distant, where there were a number of squaws and three or four warriors. On his approach, the Indians hoisted a white flag, and called to John to come up and talk; but while he was approaching with Lieut. Ord, he was shot through the thigh, and at the same time one of the dragoons (Allen) was dangerously wounded in the thigh, and Turner in the leg. A great number of balls were fired at Lieut. Ord, but none struck him. In approaching, the men had to wade about two miles in water and mud up to their hips; and when they came up, were so much exhausted and their guns nearly all wet, that they had to retire under the cover of a small scrub, about four hundred yards distant. When Col. Harney heard the firing he sent Lieut. Rankin and myself with two canoes to his assistance, and when we got within about a mile of Lieut. Ord, we met John all bloody, who reported that one was killed, and that they were firing rapidly, and that we could not approach with our canoes. We immediately jumped out and hastened forward as rapidly as we could through the deep mud and water. When we got up, Lieut. Rankin attempted to charge with his men, but three of them were wounded the first fire, and he was forced to retire and wait the arrival of Col. Harney. The balls flew around our heads, and the Indians behaved with a great deal of coolness. Their object of firing was to give the squaws time to escape. When Col. Harney came up, we charged the island, but they had all escaped from the back part, and taken off most of their plunder. The circumstance was very unfortunate to the expedition, as the Indians who escaped communicated the intelligence to the other islands, and put them on their guard. Shortly after our return to Chakika's island, a canoe was seen approaching with two Indians in it. The Colonel immediately dispatched Lieut. Rankin with two canoes, to pursue them; but before he got up they had approached and taken an Indian or Spaniard, who was concealed in the high grass and hastened off. Lieut. Rankin pursued the canoe for about three miles and gained on them so closely that a rifle was fired by the Indians, and the ball passed very near Lieut. R. Unfortunately the boat dipped and the guns all got wet, and the pursuit was discontinued. We are now laying here to give the men some rest as they have almost all given out, having been in hot pursuit for several days. Col. Harney went out about half an hour ago after Chakika's body, and discovering a sail approaching, he hid his canoes in the grass until they came up, and captured one warrior, six squaws and children—which makes our whole number of killed and captured, twenty-five. We have now crossed the long fabled and unknown Everglades, at least as far as we can go in boats in this direction. A large cypress swamp extends for many miles along the border, running North-east and South-west—the great resort for the Indians, where they build their canoes. This evening, the Colonel had our two prisoners carried to the top of one of the look out trees, with the body of Chakika by their side. We found in Chakika's camp a large quantity of plunder, consisting of cloths, linens, calicoes, ready-made clothing, all kinds of tools, powder, &c. &c.; and had an auction of them, which amounted to upwards of \$200. The articles were stolen from Indian Key at the time of the massacre. We also got a fine barge, and a great quantity of corn.

Dec. 11.—Our tent or shed was pitched last night within a short distance of the tree, on which Chakika was suspended. The night was beautiful, and the bright moon was displayed to our gaze. A large number of alligators were seen in the once great and much dreaded swamp. He said to have been the largest Indian in Florida, and the sound of his very name to have been a terror to this tribe. We have among the captives, his mother, sister and wife. Left Chakika's island about 10 o'clock this morning, and are now returning as far as Hialeah, in a South-easterly direction, when we will change our course to the South west and make for the sea.

Dec. 12.—We continued our course to the South east until we passed Intaska, when we changed direction one point to one West of South, and encamped at sunset on an island of about three acres in extent. Met with nothing here except an immense host of mosquitoes. The sister of Chakika informed us that there were three Spaniards in the Everglades, who supplied the Indians with salt and ammunition; one of them, Domingo, advised them to attack Indian Key, and insured their success. Started about 11 o'clock this morning in a South-west direction, and had not gone more than five miles, when we approached a small island, on which we had no idea that there were Indians, but on coming up we found a large yawl boat, killed two Indian men, and took one squaw and seven children prisoners. Lieutenants Rankin and Ord hurried on to an island about two miles distant, where they found a great number of plantains and banana trees, but the Indians had gone some time before. The squaw could talk English very well, and informed us that four women had gone to an island a short distance off to dig potatoes, and the Colonel sent a sergeant with a few men after them. We remained until 4 o'clock in the evening, when we saw a boy approaching, who had been fishing; the boats laid in the grass until he came near, when they came out and took him without resistance. Left a sergeant with two boats at this island to wait until the women came up, and we are now on our way to the next island, which is four or five miles distant. The island has turned out to be the town Lieut. Rankin visited this morning, and not more than two miles distant.

Dec. 13.—The morning has come, and the Sergeant returned without finding the squaws. The Colonel sent Lieutenants Rankin and Ord ahead this morning to an island which is almost in our course, and we are now following in a Southerly direction. The day is rainy and disagreeable. We arrived in the evening at another, where we encamped, and here passed one on our way.

Dec. 14.—We have started again on our journey, and expect to reach the head of Shark River today, and to-morrow get a sight of the big water. Thank God, we want here to reach to another island, although there are several in our way. The Indians only assault and give us a crack before we get out, which would annoy us very much in our present encumbered state. This is the prettiest day we have had since starting. I forgot to mention the death of poor Allen, who was wounded; he died on the evening of the 11th, and on the morning of the 12th was buried on Chakika's island, with the honors of war. He is the only one of our party we have left in the glades as yet.

Dec. 15.—We reached the head of the river where the Indians call Poucha about 4 o'clock yesterday evening, and halted it with three cheers. We have now accomplished what has never been done by white men. The head of the river was at first choked up with cane and weeds, but we had not gone more than a mile when it opened out most beautifully into a broad and navigable river. Con- sidered down at all late at night, but the gale

being his way, we encamped in our boats and waited till morning, when we went ashore on a high bluff, and got our breakfast. We shall reach the sea by 12. We have been twelve days and twelve nights crossing. Reached the mouth of the river about half after twelve. Its course was about west, and empties into the sea by two or three mouths. The bars are very shallow, and not navigable for steamboats. This is the only outlet of the water of the Everglades on this side of the Peninsula. We did not remain long at the mouth, but rigged our sails and went on about sixteen miles and encamped on a point of the beach; here we caught a number of opossums, which seemed to be the only inhabitants. The sea set on the sea most beautifully, and the varied tints of rays over the dense forest of mangrove, which bounds the whole coast.

Dec. 16.—We remained here until about 12 o'clock to-day, and I amused myself collecting the beautiful shells which cover the beach. We reached Cape Sable, the most southern point of the Territory, about 5 o'clock, and the men are busy in building fires and firing the camp. Dec. 17.—Here at Cape Sable, is the site of old Fort Ponce, established by Surgeon General Lawson. The breast-works are made of sand. The prospect is very pretty, as you can see a number of keys to the southward. Chakika's wife informs me that this used to be the great resort of the Indians when on their fishing and turtle excursions, as well as among the neighboring keys. We have been laying here all day in the sand; the day has been very warm.

Dec. 18.—Lieutenants Ord and Rankin went to an island yesterday, about seven miles distant, and they have not yet returned. The officers have returned, and we left the Cape this evening (18th) and travelled on until late, when we anchored under the lee of some nameless key, and fastened on to an old turtle crawl. We spent here the most disagreeable night we have had since starting; having to sleep in the open boats, piled up with squaws and children, and the wind blowing very cold from the northwest. However, we weathered it out, and started very early on the 19th, and at night encamped on Matcumbar in sight of Indian Key, where we are now encamped. On starting from the camp, Lieutenants Rankin and Ord went ahead with the small canoes on a nearer track. We hear they have reached Indian Key, as the Colonel sent a boat there last night. He has now gone up himself to charter a vessel, or make some other arrangement for our conveyance to Key Biscayne. The labors of our expedition, I think, are over, and we will soon have accomplished the most arduous, dangerous and successful expedition that has ever been undertaken in Florida. Every thing seemed to operate favorably towards us. We invariably had a dark night to aid us, whenever we intended to surprise an Indian camp.

Dec. 20.—We are now on board the sloop R-form, on her way to Key Biscayne. Well, we are once more safe at our post.

Hark ye, People!—The Baltimore Patriot has the following sharp appeal to the people, the Federal Whig people, in reference to the matter of subscribing to Mr. David Hoffman's proposed work on the interesting subject of "Harrisonian Gammonism," as exhibited in the political campaign of 1840:

"Harrisonians.—Why do not the people come forward and subscribe for this work? Not less than three hundred subscription books have been forwarded to the principal cities and villages in the States—and, if we may judge of them from the 20 subscription books in this city, it must be a total failure! Why is this? The plan is highly approved.—The work much wanted—and the compiler entirely competent. Can nothing but a powerful excitement induce the Whigs of the Union to do themselves a service?"

Mr. Hoffman is doubtless a very clever writer, and would be sure, make as good a book on the subject as the theme would admit of; but, as we took occasion to remark some time since, such a publication is not in harmony with the time. He may think as his prospectus said, that the doings of the friends of General Harrison in the Campaign of 1840, furnish a "great moral picture, full of sublimity and charged with deep political wisdom;" but they who composed the picture, formed the tableau, did the sublimity and displayed the wisdom, are heartily ashamed of the *modus operandi* to which they had recourse to effect their triumph. They do not like, even by a word of mouth, to be reminded of hard cider, corn skins, log cabins and the other branches of their *tactique*; and they naturally shrink from the idea of having all these things placed on enduring record, as the Baltimore proposition contemplates. They would almost as soon subscribe for the execution of a "great moral picture, full of sublimity," on the subject of "Gleatworthians," illustrating the "deep political wisdom" of "Pipe laying." But we are not opposed to the dissemination of the work in question. Democracy desires nothing better than that "Harrisonians" should be in every man's hands. It would furnish a lesson that could not be otherwise than fraught with the best effects for the future. We therefore repeat, "Why do not the people come forward and subscribe?" Cannot Harrisonism move, as the Patriot significantly observes, without a "powerful excitement?"—*Penn. Appeal.*

TROUBLES IN THE WIGWAG.
"It is not a little remarkable, that while Mr. Clay was yesterday advocating, with all his ability, a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands in one end of the Capitol, Mr. Wise was strongly opposing such a measure in the other."—*Madisonian.*
The Madisonian gives an ugly account of the condition of his party in the foregoing extract. That the two great champions of the Harrison party, in the two Houses of Congress, should be at war with each other upon the most important question now under consideration before these bodies, is "remarkable" indeed. It portends a fearful blowing up in the Whig camp, or we are blind to the scenes now passing before that body. At almost every step, another and another of the Madisonian's friends show their opposition to this leading measure of the coming Administration—and if the old Heron is not soon at the helm, his forces will be so scattered that he will in vain attempt to muster them into service. How could it be otherwise? The leaders of the Harrison party are known and avowed Federalists. They have been the undeviating champions of every Federal measure since the commencement of the reign of terror. Their Secretary of State (that is to be) has been the leader of that party from the declaration of war down to the present moment; and how can they expect the aid of those men who have been taught, from their cradles, to loathe and condemn every principle of Federalism?

We have often repeated that in my honest and confiding men were induced to take sides against the present Administration, in the late contest, who held not one principle in common with the Harrison party. Men were found arrayed on the side of

Henry Clay and Daniel Webster who abhorred a Protective Tariff, a National Bank, and all those measures, of which these men were the acknowledged champions. Why was this? Because the "sublime old man," whom they were endeavoring to fasten into the Presidency, was for or against these measures just as the occasion required. To secure the support of an enemy of the Tariff, the "old hero" was anti tariff, and vice versa, so with regard to every other measure of public concern. Gen. Harrison was made to wear so many faces as there are points on the compass—in this way he was elected to the high station which he is soon to occupy. It will be "remarkable" in truth, if he shall succeed in satisfying all those who have put their trust in him. Stranger things have indeed happened—but the age of miracles is gone, and nothing short of a miracle can save him and his party from the impending storm.—*Lynchburg (Va.) Republican.*

TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Wednesday, February 3, 1841.

Mr. ALFORD regretted the necessity for his rising to take part in the debate, but when he saw the conduct of his friends in attempting to stamp the coming Administration with features it ought not to bear, he could not remain silent in his seat. He felt it his duty to rise and say a few words on the subject, because he differed honestly from his friends, and had his suspicions as to the course they thought proper to pursue. Yes, he would assure them that he ever would act as an honest man; and they might be assured that, so long as the patriotic citizens of his State honored him with a seat on that floor, he would speak out his sentiments, and so far as he was able, do them justice.

Mr. A. said he regretted the introduction of so many topics having no manner of connection with the bill, which he did not care whether it passed or not. But as his vote would not turn the scale either way, for the sake of consistency he might give it against the bill. At the same time, however, he must express his opinion that the present state of the Treasury imperatively demanded that something should be done.

But he would repeat, that the bill before them had been nearly lost sight of in the debate; for no sooner was it introduced, than the gentleman from New York [Mr. Barnard] gave notice of his intention, after moving to strike out the enacting clause, to introduce an amendment laying a tax on foreign wines, silks, and other articles.

It was to this fact that his attention had been fixed, and his fears aroused. Here were suddenly developed the plans of the high tariff party of the North; and all the fine spun arguments in favor of that dreadful system had been retailed on the floor. No doubt long ago prepared in the closet, and spun and woven in the elegant manufactures of the North. It was this scheme of a high tariff in disguise, which he complained of, and he thought he saw it at the first movement of the gentleman from New York [Mr. Barnard].

He, Mr. A. believed that coming events cast their shadows before, and he thought he could see in this movement of the high tariff men of the North, a design to build up the manufacturing interests at the sacrifice of the rights of the South. His friends must per at him to give his honest opinions, for honest he would be in spite of any man or any party. No party ever had power to muzzle his honest voice.

Mr. A. then proceeded to show that a tariff of protection for the manufactures would not be the less sensibly felt because it was sought to be introduced under the plausible and specious pretence of a tariff for raising revenue. He believed he could foresee, under this plausible pretext, a design to introduce measures for a high tariff of protection, and one of the most oppressive character that the South could possibly bear.

Mr. A. then proceeded to argue that the attempts of Messrs. Barnard, Evans, Bell, and others, to swell the expenditures of Government, were to furnish a pretext for a high tariff. The object of those gentlemen was to make the expenditures of Government as high as possible, that there might be a plausible pretext for a high tariff.

But why should the tariff question be agitated before there is any necessity for it? This, in his opinion, was decidedly the worst feature in the whole business. Why did gentlemen expend such mighty labor in attempting to prove the existence of an enormous debt, in order that the American people might be persuaded that a high and mighty tariff was necessary?

never he forced into the ranks of the enemy. Although he respected his Northern friends, and gave them credit for honest motives, yet he could not surrender his judgment in matters where he clearly foresaw the interests of the South must suffer. His object was to stand up and to act for the South, the fairest portion of the world, which was once blooming like the garden of Eden before its fields were destroyed by the oppressive tariff law.

Mr. A. then went on to show that this forty millions was wanted by the North for building their lighthouses, harbors, fortifications, etc. Not however that he was against a proper display of defence, for he believed that the only way of preventing hostilities was to make a show of fight. He knew that from experience; for he had been saved many a drubbing by an apparent willingness to fight.

Mr. A. then alluded to a former speech on the Canadian border troubles, and said that now, as well as then, he would urge a proper display of determination on our part to repel the aggression of the British lion. If we did that, there would be no fear; and if ever the British lion of Queen Victoria should come roaring to the Falls of Niagara, he would there find the American Eagle sitting in majesty, at the sight of which, he would cast himself down that mighty cataract, howling in despair.

Mr. A. again repeated his warning to his friends of the South in relation to the tariff web, which was thus weaving to catch them. They might depend that this proposition for a tariff on wines and silks at this time was a ruinous thing. Mr. A. then proceeded to contend that it was perfectly just and reasonable to afford the present Administration all the assistance it required. As for the calculations of gentlemen to show how much was owing, they amounted to nothing, for their could be no premises on which to found such calculations. Time only could show how much was owing. The chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means had asked only for five millions, and the Administration contended that this was all they needed. But there was some difference between this five millions, and the forty millions sought to be made out by the gentleman from New York [Mr. Barnard].

H. (Mr. A.) must be permitted to say, that he did believe this movement on the part of his Northern friends, was all a hoax to forestall the coming Administration, and to say that Van Buren went out of power with a debt of forty millions, to show the necessity of a high tariff.

The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. Bell] had contended that this forty millions must be paid immediately by a tax on wines and silks. Now the honorable chairman of the Indian Committee spoke like one having authority; yes, just as if the robes of office were already hanging from his shoulders. As to that, he (Mr. A.) had not the smallest objection, for he hoped his friend would get an office. And, continued Mr. A. all who are in favor of that will say "ay." [Laughter.] But according to the statement of that gentleman, and that of the gentleman from New York together, the amount required for the coming Administration was well over a hundred and twenty millions!—Great God! said Mr. A., what a state of things! and all to show the necessity of a mighty Tariff!

He then proceeded to express his opinion that this description of things had been meaningfully and purposely brought about by the gentleman from New York [Mr. Barnard]; there could be no question of it. He called on his colleagues from Georgia now to remember what he had told them, when this proposition of the gentleman [Mr. Barnard] was first introduced. He then told them that this would open the discussion, and what would be the consequences of it.

After some further remarks, Mr. A. drew a glowing picture as to what must be the consequences of this tariff measure to the South. Here was a sum of a hundred and twenty millions sought to be proved as required by the coming Administration, and the means of raising it was to place a tax upon luxuries. He appealed to the tariff men of 1828, who laid a tax upon the poor man's salt, his sugar and molasses, and who ground his constituents into the dust, as to whether they were now sincere in their proposition to tax luxuries. If they were now sincere, he would go with them in what was right; but he must tell them that he looked upon them with a suspicious eye.

After giving his views in detail on the policy pursued towards the South in relation to the tariff, Mr. A. said that it was not his intention to exempt silk from taxation; but this was the wrong time; it was bad policy to introduce the subject now.

The movers in this matter knew very well that the scheme could not be pushed through at the present session, and if it could, it would not afford relief in time. What then was the object? Why it was to forestall public opinion—to show the overwhelming necessity of a high tariff, and to bring it down upon them at the called session. This was true as Holy Writ.

Mr. A. proceeded to argue that the proper course would be to leave the tariff question until the regular session of Congress, when the people of the South would come up to it like men, and object to no reasonable plan for raising revenue to meet the wants of the Government.

He then referred to the plan for a distribution of the public lands, and maintained that it was only a gilded bait. It was a plan to abstract some millions from the revenue. It was a secret pulling of the wires by the tariff men before General Harrison came into power.

As to the wants of Government it was his opinion that the present duties on imports would be amply sufficient to meet the wants of the coming Administration; for the election of Harrison had infused life and confidence every where, and from all appearances there would be no lack of means. After adverting to several other topics, Mr. A. concluded by warning his friends against a called session. He reminded them that a called session was the cause of the downfall of Mr. Van Buren, and he feared such a course would have the same effect on the fortune of General Harrison.

until the weather becomes more favorable. We are gratified to find that confidence is so rapidly advancing in this new and deeply important development of Surgical science; and from what we have seen of it, we feel no hesitation in assuring all afflicted with the deformity in question, however severely, and disposed to avail themselves of the experience and acknowledged surgical skill of Dr. Toland, that they may safely expect complete success, in the removal of it.—*South Carolinian.*



WESTERN CAROLINIAN. SATURDAY, M. C. Friday, February 19, 1841.

MR. ALFORD'S REMARKS.
The remarks of Mr. Alford of Georgia on the Treasury Note Bill, alluded to in our last, and which we this week publish, contain matter of grave and serious consideration for all parties in the South, but especially does it become the Whigs to ponder them calmly and well. The Whig party, so called, have not gone into power—they have not attempted, or in fact had time or opportunity to co operate in any measures of public interest, as a dominant party, yet at the very start, in the preliminary development of the policy intended hereafter to be pursued, we see them falling out among themselves, and differing as wide as the poles. The old Federal party of the North are breaking ground for a high Tariff, a National debt, and all their cherished schemes for plundering the South, and consolidating the power of the General Government. This is resisted by the Southern Whigs, and a rupture takes place at once. Is this not what was foreseen and predicted by the Democrats?—What better was to be expected from Clay, Webster and Co.? What has the South to look for from their Administration? Nothing but oppression. They always have been opposed to her interest, and always will be.—Messrs. Wise and Alford were among the earliest and most zealous supporters of Harrison in their States, but they have been constrained to come out in open and strong condemnation of the policy avowed by their Northern allies, the acknowledged leaders of the party. They begin to see the bitter fruits of a coalition with Hartford Convention Federalists and Tariffists, when it is too late. They allowed themselves to be bridled, saddled and mounted by the Northern Whigs, Mr. "Jeffersonian Republican" Webster, and the repeatedly defeated Tariffite Clay, to run the Democratic Administration down, and now that this is accomplished, the bit will be kept in their mouths, and the middle in their backs, and let them kick up never so much at the spur applied by their rulers, it will avail nothing; they must bear the burden whether they will or not, for a time at least.

Mr. Alford deals his Northern allies some hard knocks in the course of his remarks, and boldly denounces their schemes for taxation, but Southern Whig opposition to the contrary notwithstanding, an Extra Session of Congress will be called, Mr. Clay's bribery distribution bill will be passed, and the South will be loaded with new taxes for the benefit of Northern manufacturers.

ANOTHER BANK SUSPENSION.
The most important news since our last, is that of another bank suspension. The United States Bank, the "great paper regulator," having stood up in resumption a few days until its borrowed means were exhausted, was compelled, when begging could effect no further loans, to knock under and suspend again. This is nothing more than what was anticipated and expected. Few believed that the rotten and staggering concern could be long propped up, and sure enough, the final crash has come. All the other Philadelphia Banks, by no means loth, it may be presumed, have followed suit, and closed their vaults; also those of Maryland, and come, if not all, of the Virginia Institutions, and we presume, those of this State. Huzza for the beginning of the Harrison "reform"—for the glorious days of restored confidence, credit, and prosperity that were to dawn on the country as soon as "Old Tip" was elected President. "The work goes bravely on." "Times" have been constantly getting no better fast. What say you Harrison Whigs—how many of the promises of the hard cider orators, have been, or are in prospect of being verified? Where is the change for the better they promised—where the abundance of money that was to flood the country long ago? Have any of you seen it?

New Hampshire.—Conduct of a Northern Democratic State.—An able and admirable report has been made in the New Hampshire Legislature, by Mr. Baker Chairman of the Judiciary Committee on the subject of the Maine and Georgia controversy, and referring to that now existing between Virginia and New York. It defends in no half way manner the right of the two Southern States, to demand the offenders charged with a violation of their laws, by *negro* stealing, and insists upon the plain duty of Maine and New York to deliver them up.

"Any other view of the subject," says the report, "it seems to them, would annihilate the rights which have been solemnly guaranteed to the States by the Federal Constitution."

The Committee in conclusion recommended the adoption of the following resolutions, which passed the House by a vote of 112 to 27.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the Constitution of the United States was established by the people of the State, respectively, the people of each State acting in their sovereign capacity, as a party to the compact.

And be it further Resolved, That the Federal Government is limited in its jurisdiction, but within its appropriate sphere is paramount to the authority of the States.

And be it further Resolved, That such State is sovereign within its own territory, except so far as that sovereignty may be abridged by the delegation of powers specified in the Federal Constitution.

And be it further Resolved, That it is the duty of

The Federal Government to provide for the faithful observance of the stipulation contained in the Federal Constitution.

And be it further Resolved, That the refusal of one State to surrender a person charged with the commission of a crime within another State, and who shall flee from justice, is in open disregard of the plain letter of the Constitution, subversive of the peace and harmony of the Union, destructive to the ends for which the Federal Government was established.

And be it further Resolved, That the Executive of the State is requested to transmit to the Executive of the several States, to be laid before their respective Legislatures, and to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to be laid before that body, a copy of the above report, and of these resolutions.

Dec. 18, 1840.

Such action as this proves who are the true friends of the South, and the country, the Democracy who stand up for her rights, and the Constitution, or the Federal Abolitionists who refuse to surrender the incendiary rogues and violators of our laws, and vote for the intermarriage of whites and negroes. How long will the people of the South refuse to acknowledge their true friends, and hold league with their deadly enemies?

Bank Debtors in Alabama.—The Huntsville Advocate publishes a document concerning the condition of the State Bank and its branches in Alabama, from which it appears that the members of the last Legislature owe these institutions the comfortable little sum of \$221,909 48. Of this, the Democratic members have had \$149,312 42, and the Federal members \$72,596 06, or four times, less a fraction, as much as the Democrats. In the statement, names are mentioned and amounts designated, so that there is no mistake or doubt about the matter. These obligated debtors would be very likely, it is clear, to compel the Banks into the observance of honesty and good faith, against their will. The comparative indebtedness above, shows who have enjoyed Bank favors most in Alabama, the Democrats or Whigs? It also furnishes some explanation of the noisy eulogy of the latter in favor of the paper-lending monopolies.

Trouble in the Whig Camp.—All accounts from Washington concur in representing a State of open and violent dissension in the Whig ranks. The inconsistent materials of the party cannot be brought to co-operate in any possible way. The "Conservatives" and nearly all the Virginia Whig representation have taken bold and decided ground against the policy avowed by the Northern and Western Federalists. They refuse point blank, to be either led or driven into the support of their schemes, and the consequence has been a rupture, which cannot be patched up. An Extra Session has been determined in favor of the Whig members; the measures being decidedly opposed by Mr. Wise, and other Southern Whigs, but without effect. Mr. Clay has decided that a Tariff shall be laid as soon as possible, a bank established, and his distribution scheme, for the assumption of State debts passed, and so it has to be. Mr. Mallory of Virginia, a Whig, and in the course of debate in the House, that it were to be the measure of Gen. Harrison's Administration, he has been declared, and had declared others. He was a Virginia Republican, and intended to remain so. The Southern Whigs will all end before long, when the taxes are laid, if not before, that they too have been galled and deceived by Federal arts.

STATISTICS OF MISSISSIPPI.

The late message of Gov. McNutt to the Mississippi Legislature, furnishes the following information of the population and resources of that State:

Free white population	173,667
Slave	195,764
Free negroes	1,364
Number of Colleges	8
Do. Students	454
Number of bales of cotton, crop of 1839	644,508
Do. of bushels of corn	13,161,337
Do. do. wheat	190,266
Do. do. oats	508,603
The total population in 1840, it will be seen is	370,795
The total population in 1830 was	136,621
Gain in 10 years	234,174

The Governor remarks:—"It is truly gratifying to witness the great increase in the population and wealth of the State."

Our Agricultural resources are amply sufficient to restore speedily the credit of the State—unwise legislation alone can continue the existing disorders. We produce annually a cotton crop equal in value to one third of the whole crop of the Union; and it yields an amount equal to one-seventh of all the exports of the United States, of domestic growth. The immense increase in the growth of corn, oats, wheat, and rye, and the large amount of horses, cattle, and swine raised by our planters, have already made us independent of other States for the necessities of life.

Some of the Federal Whig organs of Virginia have been taken aback by the late bold, but unexpected, course of Mr. Wise, in opposition to the Tariff and distribution bribery policy of the Northern division of the great Whig party in Congress. Such independence and honesty is in no way accordant with their party discipline. The presumption of Wise in daring to differ from Messrs. Clay, Webster, and Co., the managers of the party, is an offence which nothing but certain prudential considerations restrains them from denouncing with their usual violence. As yet they have only growled their disapprobation and disappointment, but if they stick to the standard of their Federal managers, in opposition to the South's true interests as they have done heretofore, it will not be long before the pack are turned loose to hunt Wise and other Southern Whigs, to the death. None who prefer their country to party need expect quarter from them.

A riotous demonstration by the "patriots" has lately been made at Lockport, N. York, in relation to the building and setting at liberty of McLeod, the Canadian fellow about whom Mr. Forsyth, and the British Minister Mr. Fox had the fiery correspondence, a short time ago, in consequence of his having been apprehended in New York, and imprisoned on a charge of participation in the burning of the steamboat Caroline. It seems this man McLeod was admitted to bail in the sum of \$5,000, and either was, or was about to be, set at liberty, when a mob assembled and determined that he should not be bailed. They called upon the Judge to answer for his conduct, and forced the bail to surrender McLeod to the Sheriff, and besides an action was commenced against him by the owner of the Caroline for damages, and bail to the amount of \$7,000 demanded. The whole matter ended in McLeod's being again committed to jail to await his trial.

The Treasury Note Bill passed its third reading in the House by a vote of 136 to 69, having been amended on Mr. Wise's motion, so as to authorize "the incoming administration of Gen. Harrison to issue five millions of dollars between the 31 of March, and the close of the year, notwithstanding the amount that may have been previously issued by the present Administration." This amendment was adopted by a vote of 111 to 68.

There was no division of the House on the final passage of the Bill.

A statement has been made by some of the papers, that the Alabama Banks had been authorized by the last Legislature to suspend, or rather continue their suspension of specie payments till the 15th November next.—This, says a Tuscaloosa paper, is a mistake.—They are required by a law of the session of 1839-'40 to resume the first of July next.

The Electoral vote of Alabama.—An absurd story has been going the circuit of the Federal papers, that the Electoral vote of Alabama, had been unconstitutionally given vice versa, instead of by ballot, and so entirely lost. The Tuscaloosa Flag of the Union pronounces it not so. The misstatement seems to have been made by the Monitor, a Federal print of that place. The Flag says, "the electors voted by ballot, on separate tickets for the President and Vice President; these facts appear on the face of the certificate of election forwarded by them to Washington."

An important movement.—The New York Herald states that preparations are making in that city "to call a great mass American meeting in the Park, for the purpose of taking into consideration the conduct of the British Government, in relation to the burning of the Caroline, also on the North Eastern Boundary question, also on the North Western Territory, also on the recent seizure of American merchantmen by British cruisers in the African seas."

The Baltimore Sun, in noticing the above, says:—"This is an important movement. The aggressions of England in various parts of the world are matters of history—her grasping ambition is every where known. We have several subjects of quarrel open with her, and now that success has crowned her arms and negotiations in Eastern Asia, and in the Mediterranean, we shall be by no means surprised to see her turn her attention in a hostile manner to the Western World. She has an old grudge here to settle, and at peace with the rest of the world, what time is appropriate? And how are we prepared to encounter her attacks? This is a matter which should engage the earnest attention of our rulers."

Hon. Geo. Evans, the present Representative in Congress, was, on the 29th ult., elected a Senator from the State of Maine, in the place of Mr. Ruggles, for the term of six years from and after the 3rd of March next.

What think the Federal Whig "reformers" of our late Legislature, of their Resolutions in favor of Clay's distribution scheme—to give away the public revenue, and then tax the people to raise more—since it is so strongly condemned by Wise, Alford, and other Southern Whigs?

The bill to repeal the law prohibiting the intermarriage of blacks and whites, has been rejected in the lower House of the Massachusetts Legislature.

Mineral Wealth of Great Britain.—The average annual product of the mines of Great Britain is estimated to amount to the sum of nearly or quite one hundred millions of dollars; about \$45,000,000 of this is derived from coal, and about \$40,000,000 from iron.

The number of those who have become insolvent in the city of Baltimore, is stated to have averaged seven hundred a year, for the last four years. So much for the workings of the glorious paper "credit system."

Many of the States have contrived, within the last few years, to get themselves in a situation much more easily got into than out. A bill has been introduced into the Virginia Legislature to authorize the Banks of the State to loan the Commonwealth \$100,000, there not being money enough in the Treasury to pay the members their wages.

WESTERN CAROLINA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

The first number of this new publication has been issued, and is equally creditable in matter and appearance. It is a neat quarto of medium size, published monthly, and afforded to subscribers at the low price of fifty cents per annum, in advance.—The Prospectus has been printed in this paper, and may be found on the fourth page. The Editor has our good wishes for success in his undertaking.

In the Kentucky Legislature, Mr. Wickliffe from the Committee on Foreign Relations, made a Report with Resolutions on the subject of the Virginia and New York controversy:—they fully sustain the position of Virginia and her right to demand the surrender of the offenders charged with negro-stealing.

The Portland Transcript says, "we have read a little poetry in our day, and have been variously affected by it, but our feelings were never so wrought upon as in reading the following lines."

Our sensibilities have been moved in like manner as the Editor's, but we had much rather that some of our "patrons" (not paying subscribers) were similarly affected. Here are the touching lines:

When the cold storm howls around your door,
And you, by light of taper,
Sit cozily by the evening fire,
Enjoying the last paper—
Just think of him whose work thus helps
To wear away the winter,
And put this query to yourself—
Have I paid up the *Patriot*?

It will become necessary for all the slave holding States to enact an inspection law, such as that recommended in Virginia, so as to prevent the theft of their negroes by the fanatics of the north. It is proposed to confine the action of the law to an inspection of all vessels bound to northern ports and to take a bond from the master with security on the spot, to ensure against carrying off negro property, and providing for its indemnification, if carried off. There is true wisdom in this measure. If northern States will carry away one negro pro-

perty, can we do less than take measures to prevent their stealing it?—N. O. Advertiser.

From the Globe of February 8.
ARRIVAL OF GENERAL HARRISON.

The President elect arrived in the city about eleven o'clock to day.

General Harrison and his friends before the election, insisted strongly upon the propriety of abstention from all arrogance and ostentation on the part of a Republican President. The ordinary ornamental furniture of his dwelling, not surpassing that of wealthy citizens, was not to be tolerated, and President Van Buren was equally charged by the National Intelligencer with violating the decorum of his station, in replying to the interrogatories of his fellow citizens, as bringing the power of his place into the discussions of the people. It was looked upon as arrogating an influence over the public mind, to state his opinions, even when called for by the letters of his opponents, as throwing his great office into the scale. His modest responses, strictly confined to the question propounded, and, in no instance, making an allusion to the most remote to the rival candidate, were denounced by the National Intelligencer.

General Harrison has, in all things, already falsified the professions of log-cabin plainness, simplicity, and modesty, that were made to win the confidence of the yeomanry of this country. He set off from Cincinnati with a speech full of egotism, addressed to the gathered throng of that city; he embarked in a splendid steamer fitted up for the occasion; he was escorted by a military array, and attended by a band of music; the firing of cannon, and other martial and civic ostentation, was gotten up by his Federal friends wherever he stopped, to feed his vanity. He went out of his way even to Pittsburgh to extend, what his flattering organs called by the fine name given to the journeyings of royalty, "a progress." Wherever he went, he made speeches, and in that at Baltimore did not hesitate to impute corruption in no very indirect terms to the Administration whose place he is called upon to supply. And even here, where he has come to be inaugurated, he repairs in a solemn march with a prodigious retinue to the City Hall, to make a display, by way of heralding his own Presidential honors in advance.

How different this from the course of the real hero—the brave and magnanimous Jackson! He left the Hermitage without a speech making display—passed on quietly by the nearest route to Washington, staying over night at Rockville, within ten miles of the city, and while the citizens were preparing an escort for him, he hastened his journey early in the morning, and surprised the people, and presented himself at Goddard's as a private citizen, without the ushering of cannon, of bells, of flags, of processions, or City Hall reception.

Amidst all this ceremonial, paradoxical progress, there were, however, and signs which attended the steps of the General from the start to the end of the journey. The journals friendly to him announced an earthquake at his setting out, and the explosion of the banks welcomed him in Baltimore. From Baltimore he brought with him a snow storm, and no sooner had he put his foot on the Pennsylvania Avenue, than the robbing commenced, and a multitude had their pockets picked in the course of five minutes. These indications presage that the President elect is not likely to make time better for all—in making them better for rogues, he must make worse for honest men.

The General's arrival was signified with another omen, which we could not help associating with those noticed by us on the coming in of the new year—the fall of the acroli from the talons of the eagle in the Senate chamber, bearing the motto of the Union, *E pluribus unum*; and of the hand of the Goddess of Liberty, in front of the Capitol, bearing in it the Constitution of the United States.

The unfortunate accident which occurred to day, and blended itself with these, was the breaking of the cord which, stretched across the avenue, and bore all the flags of the States which voted for Harrison. They were separated about the centre, and fell North and South; and when we saw them, tarnished and dragged in the mire, some awkward members of the Tippecanoe Club were busied in the effort to bind them together again with the rotten rope.

A Stopper.—The Federal members of the Pennsylvania Legislature were brought to, all standing, a few days since, in the following manner:

A series of resolutions had been introduced by them, instructing their Senators and Representatives to vote for a repeal of the Independent Treasury Law, when Mr. Healdy, a Democratic member, moved as an amendment, to

"Strike out all after the word *resolved*, in the first resolution, and insert the words, 'that they shall vote for the Repeal of the Independent Treasury Bill SO SOON AS A SAFER AND BETTER DEPOSITORY SHALL BE PROVIDED BY LAW FOR THE KEEPING OF THE PUBLIC MONIES OF the United States.'"

This was a master stroke, and forced them all aback. How they will surmount it, remains yet to be seen. We are of opinion that they will not recommend the Pennsylvania "monster" as a substitute.—New York Standard.

IMPORTANT FROM AFRICA—ANOTHER OUTRAGE.

English aggression on the coast of Africa increases rapidly. By recent arrivals from Havana, we have received the particulars of another outrage perpetrated on an American vessel by an English cruiser, unparalleled, perhaps, since the Revolution. Annexed is a statement of the facts:

The bark William and Francis, Capt. P. Flowers, sailed from New York, where she belongs, Nov. 20, 1839, for Havana. She cleared hence with American papers, American crew, American officers, and, in fact, every thing about her American. She arrived at Havana, thence proceeded to the coast of Africa. She was chartered to take to the river Braza a cargo of tobacco, rum, dry goods, and specie. Nothing material occurred on the passage. She arrived at the river, Sept. 30th, and landed her cargo on the 15th October, about 6 A. M., being ready for sea, with sand ballast, sailed from the river, bound to Bonaire, in the Caribbean sea for a cargo of salt. About two hours after, in beating out, discovered a vessel under the bar, supposed by the negro pilots to be a British man-of-war. They wished to be discharged, for fear of being pressed in the English service. Their fears so increased when English boats were manned and headed for the W. and F., that they all jumped overboard and swam ashore.

About 10 A. M. the W. and F. was boarded by two boats' crews from the English vessel. The officer of the first boat was requested to come on board, and leave his crew in the boat; but instead of so doing, he ordered his men, (eighteen in number,) to board the barque, armed to the teeth with pistols, cutlasses, and carbines. When on board, the officer drew up his men, and in an insolent manner, said to Capt. F. that he would take com-

mand of the vessel, and if he made any resistance that he would blow out his brains—remarking that he and his men were not game. This was the first salutation given by the British officer. He was then asked by Capt. F. what he wanted. His reply was a demand for the ship's papers. The papers were produced by Capt. F. The officer demanded possession of them, which was refused. Capt. F. held them open in his hand, that they might be read. Capt. F. stated he would re-produce them at any time when wanted. The officer then said to the American crew that they might work or not as they pleased—that he had possession of the vessel; and ordered the anchor let go.

At noon the British arm of war anchored close to the W. and F., and the commander came on board, with two boats' crews, armed. The first boarding officer told his commander that Capt. F. refused to deliver up his registers, and recommended the papers (crew, list, and charter papers) and Capt. F.'s innocence, to his notice. Capt. F. then produced his registers, and held it for their perusal as before stated. The commander persisted in having possession of the registers, which Capt. F. would not permit, for fear of its being destroyed, as the officers said they believed the W. and F. to be Spanish property under American papers. The commander then ordered the crew of the W. and F. mustered; after which the vessel was searched in the cabin, in trunks; and among clothing belonging to the officers and crew, sealed letters were opened, and also barrels of bread. The English commander said that if he found twenty barrels of bread on board, he would take her as a prize to Sierra Leone, and had her fallen in with her previous to discharging, and found the specie on board, he would have condemned her immediately. Capt. F. said if he had done so, he would have committed an act of piracy; for the money had been legally shipped, for which bills of lading had been signed. The Englishman, in a rage, called Capt. F. a damned sneaky Yankee. About 3 P. M. they left the W. and F., after keeping Capt. F. under a guard of four men, with drawn swords, for nearly a whole day.

The vessel's name was said to be H. B. Majesty's brig Forrester.

The English commander asked Captain Flowers if he did not see the British ensign flying at his peak. "Yes," replied Captain F., "and did you not see the American flag at my mast head?" "Oh, yes," answered the officer—"but we never mind it."

Here is a plain unvarnished tale, as given by Capt. Flowers himself, who is now in this city.—By it we see the growing insolence and arrogance of the English cruisers. Our flag is insulted and "not minded," and the right of search on the high seas which ought never to be submitted to by an American, assumed and carried into practice sans ceremony by a parcel of petty officers of the British Government on the coast of Africa. It has not yet happened, but we hope it soon will, that an American vessel strong enough manned to be insulted as per above by one of those cruisers. The result we don't fear. That the officers and crew of the cruisers will receive a sound thrashing therefor is beyond a doubt. "So far shall thou go and no farther."

Within the past year half a dozen American vessels have been seized as the William and Francis was, and one or two detained for months. We recollect the names of the Tigris, Wyoming, Catharine, Jones, Sea Mew, and William and Francis. And the brig A. E., Capt. Driscoll, and a ship of four hundred tons, sailed four months ago from Havana for the coast, and have not since been heard from. No doubt exists but that they have been seized too.

We call upon the American Government to send out orders immediately to our African squadron to demand satisfaction for these outrages upon our commerce. No time should be lost.—N. Y. Herald.

SPRING CIRCUIT.

Arrangement of the Circuits for the Spring of 1841:

Edenton,	Judge Nash.
Newbern,	Bailey.
Raleigh,	Settle.
Hillsborough,	Pearson.
Wilmington,	Dick.
Salisbury,	Manly.
Morganton,	Battle.
	Rel. Register.

A Hard Rub.—Mr. Wickliffe, the Whig Senator from Fayette in the Legislature of Kentucky, in a speech a few days since, gave the following hard rub to two of the editors on his own side of politics—the notorious *Prentice*, of the Louisville Journal, and the editor of a Lexington paper:—"There was a time (said Mr. W.) when no Abolitionists dare openly to print and circulate Abolition doctrines in the State.—Now the times are changed. British gold had found agents to disseminate doctrines destructive to our institutions of slavery. An editor, without previous means, had found \$10,000 placed in his hands to commence the work of emancipation in the heart of the State, at Danville. Another (*Prentice*) hailed from the land of steady habits, a foreigner in our State, to sow the seeds of dissension among us.—At this moment we have two leading journals placed every day upon our tables, one from Lexington, (the *Intelligencer*), and the other from Louisville, (the *Journal*), both conducted by Abolition editors, and both, with all their energies, advocating emancipation. One of these emancipators, in his life of Henry Clay approvingly says, Mr. Clay 'was in sentiments and feelings' favor of emancipation—not immediately, but by a slow and certain process"—"by opposition to negro servitude." "He has not changed since. He was ever the slaves friend through life."—*Knoxville Argus*.

James B. Glenworth is at last indicted—7 times. But where is he at this time? Echo answers, "where." "Where are his sureties? Who found him in funds to pay for and fill with garments the two travelling trunks which he did not pay for, and which he received at the Astor House? What 'papa layer' can answer these questions.—N. Y. Sun.

JOHN D. BROWN & CO.,

COPPER WHITE TIN PLATE AND SHEET IRON WORKERS.
RESPECTFULLY inform the Public, that they have commenced the above business in all its various branches, and will manufacture any article in their line at the shortest notice, and on the most favorable terms. They would invite the attention of dealers and others to call and examine their stock, which consist in part of *Stills, Still Worms, and Kettles, Plain and Japan Tin Ware, Stoves and Pipes, Factory Work, Roofing, Lock Repairing, &c., &c.* They hope by punctuality to business and faithful performance of orders for work, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

N. B. Cash paid for old Copper, Brass, Pewter and Lead.
Salisbury, Feb. 19, 1841.

DIED.

In this Town, on Monday morning, the 8th instant, JOHN JONES, Esq., in the 85th year of his age.

In this Town, on the 14th instant, MARY ROXANNA, infant daughter of George M. and Sarah H. Hart, of La Grange, Tenn.; aged about 2 years.

In Davis County, on Sunday, the 14th instant, Mrs. REBECCA MAXWELL, aged 80 years.

Suddenly, of an apoplectic attack, at the residence of her husband in Davis County, on the night of Friday the 13th inst. Mrs. MARY GARNER, aged 55 years, consort of Burgess Garner, Esq. The deceased was a member of the Bethel M. Church, in regular standing, for the last 15 years of her life, and well did her with piety and example the Christian profession which she adorned. With her, it was a shining light to look on all around, the brightness of humble piety and unaffected benevolence and charity. She has left a bereaved husband and family of children to mourn their irreparable loss. As a wife and mother she was kind, affectionate, and indulgent in an eminent degree, and no one was more generally beloved, or more highly respected by her large circle of friends who knew her worth. The sudden dispensation which called her away, without even a moment's warning, while it has deeply shocked her bereaved household, and the community where her virtues were appreciated, has brought them another edification of the slight tenure of earthly existence, another illustration that "in the midst of life, we are in death." Yet they have left the happy consolation that her trust was fixed on a firmer foundation, "than the perishing things of Time."—[Comm.]

Attention!
SALISBURY GUARDS.

YOU are hereby commanded to parade in the Town of Salisbury, on Saturday, the 27th of February, at 10 o'clock, A. M., armed according to law and equipped in the uniform of the Company, for the purpose of drill and Court martial.

By order of the Captain.
JOHN H. WANT, O. S.

Salisbury, N. C., February 19, 1841.

DR. JAMES G. WOMACK

HAVING located himself permanently in the Town of SALISBURY, tenders his professional services to its citizens and the adjacent country, in all the various branches of his profession. He can be found at his Office, on main street one door below the office of the "Western Carolinian." July 3, 1840.

DR. G. B. DOUGLAS

HAVING removed his Office to the Door of Mr. Cowan's brick row, (formerly occupied by Dr. Ashbel Smith), nearly opposite Michael Brown's store, politely tenders his professional services to the public.
Salisbury, August 21, 1840.

Docts. Killian & Powe.

HAVING associated themselves together, in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their services, in all the various branches of their profession to the public. Their Office is in Mr. West's brick building.
Salisbury, N. C., January 8, 1841.

Notice.

THE SALISBURY MANUFACTURING COMPANY having commenced operation, are now prepared to furnish dealers with Cotton Yarn of a superior quality on favorable terms.
J. RHODES BROWNE, As't
Salisbury, Dec. 11, 1840.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Isaac A. Hall, dec'd., are hereby requested to come forward and make immediate payment as longer indulgence cannot be given. All those having claims against said Estate will present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
MARY HALL, Executrix.
Rowan Co., N. C., Feb. 5, 1841.

Notice.

N. B. Mr. Kinchen Elliott is authorized to settle the business of the Estate, who will attend to the settlement of the same in Salisbury, on Saturdays.

CABINET OF MINERALS

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, as Administrator of the late Doct. Austin, offers for sale the valuable

CABINET OF MINERALS

belonging to the Estate of the deceased. A considerable portion of the collection was made by Dr. Austin himself, with much care, and principally consists of Gold, Silver, Copper, and Lead Ores, in their various natural combinations, selected from the mineral regions of this country; besides a number obtained from Europe. Scientific gentlemen, or literary institutions desiring to purchase the whole, or any part of the Cabinet, can have further information on application by letter to the undersigned.

C. K. WHEELER, Adm'r.

Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 4, 1840.

NEGROES

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, as Administrator of William Cox, will expose to public sale, on Friday, the 26th day of February, at his plantation, in Davidson County, on the Yadkin river, near the Ball mountain,

EIGHT LIKELY NEGROES,

consisting of a woman and her seven children.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

AARON MILLER, Adm'r.

Davidson County, N. C., Feb. 5, 1841.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under firm of A. Bence & R. W. Long, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

A. BENCE,

R. W. LONG.

Salisbury, Feb. 4, 1841.

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ALL persons that have claims against the above concern, are requested to present them to A. Bence for payment, who is fully authorized to settle the same.

Salisbury, Feb. 4, 1841.

R. W. LONG.

Poetical Department.
"LIKE ORIENT PEARLS AT RANDOM STRUNG."
MOURN NOT THE DEAD.
By Eliza Cook.
Mourn not the dead—should not a tear
Above the moss-stained sculptured stone,
But weep for those whose living woes,
Still yield the better resting place.
Grieve not to see the eyelids close
In rest that has no fevered start,
Wish not to break the deep repose
That curtains round the pulsing heart.
But keep thy pity for the eyes,
That pray for night yet dread to sleep,
Lest wifery, and visions rise,
Taint those o'er which they waking weep.
Mourn not the dead—'tis they alone,
Who are the peaceful and the free;
The parent olive branch is known,
To twine about the cypress tree.
Crime, pride, and passion hold no more
The waking or the struggling slave;
The throbbing pulse of love are o'er,
And hatred dwells not in the grave.
The world may pour its venomous blame,
And fiercely pour the shroud-wrapped woe,
Some few may call upon the name,
And sigh to meet a "cold dead ear."
But vain the scars that would offend,
In vain the lips that would beguile;
The silent lips, the warmest friend,
Are smothered by Death's unchanging smile.
The only watchword that can tell
Of peace and freedom won by all,
Is echoed by the tolling bell,
And traced upon the marble pall.

From Pollock's Course of Time.
A PORTRAIT WITHOUT PAINT.
Who stole the ivory of the court of Heaven,
To serve the devil in; in virtue's guise
Nevealed the widow's house and orphan's bread;
In holy phrase transacted villanies.
That common sinners dare not meddle with.
At sacred fests he sat among the saints,
And with his guile hands touched holiest things;
And now an inmate here, or sordid
More deeply, or with graver countenance,
Or angrier prayer, woft over the dying man,
Whose infant children at the moment, he
Plunged into the sea; in sermon style he bought,
And sold, and tied; and salutations made
In scripture terms; he prayed by quantity,
And with his reputations long and loud,
All knees weary; with one hand he put
A penny in the urn of poverty,
And with the other took a shilling out.
On charitable lists—those trumps which told
The pious ear, who had in secret done
The poor a benefit, and half the show
They told of, took themselves to keep them sounding—
He blazed his name, more pleased to have it there
Than in the book of life. See'st thou the man!
A serpent with an angel's voice; a grave
With flowers on its wall; and yet few were deceived,
His virtues being over done, his face
Too pompously attended, and his speech
Too frequently, and out of time
With various phraseology, were rents
That in his garments opened in spite of him,
Through which the well-accustomed eye could see
The rottenness of his heart. Now deeper blush'd
As in the whispering light he stood exposed,
No longer hiding with the holy ones
Yet still he tried to bring his countenance
To simultaneous seeming; but, no avail,
The shame within, now visible to all.
The purpose built, the righteous smile, and even
Despair itself some signs of laughter gave,
As ineffectually he strove to wipe
The blush that toward guiltiness defied.
Detected wreath of all his probings,
Some seemed madder for the dimness of hell;
Others still his face from ancient customs wear;
A holy air, which say to all that peer
Had by: I was a hypocrite on earth."

VARIETY.
Major Andre.—The bones of the unfortunate
Andre were removed from their resting place where
he suffered, under the auspices of the Duke of York,
to Westminster Abbey, a few years ago. They
rested in a field of from eight to ten acres in
extent, which was cultivated; but the ground
around the grave had not been touched with the
plough. Two cedar trees, about ten feet high,
indicated the spot. A lady had also planted a
small peach tree near the head of the grave.
When the broken lid of the coffin was removed,
Andre's bones were found in perfect order, and the
roots of the peach tree had completely surrounded
the skull like a net. Mr. Buchanan, the British
Consul at New York, who performed the office of
removing the bones, can fully transferred the peach
tree to his garden, and there, says the Quarterly
Review, it was guarded with pious care by his
aides, in the hope of preserving it for the sisters of
Andre, who it is supposed died away. "Plants in
general, grow on where men vigorously," remarks
the Quarterly, "then and graves, drawing their
nourishment from sources which can hardly be
contaminated by the sensitive without a shudder."
Removals from Office.—We hope among the
removals from office, which the next session will
be spared. He is a postmaster in Maine, near
the Ararat line, who, when Col. Barry took
command of the post office department, and was
wearing all his life in the line of reform,
discovered him a scoundrel, when ran in the following
form:
"My dear Colonel—The sound of your horn
which is now sounding the Ararat line, is echoing
among the distant hills; village and forest are
also filled with drums; the birds forsake the
woods, the trembling infant flies to its mother's
arms, and even strange men find their points given
way—they shake like Balaam's ass at the visionary
hand that wrote his death doom. I tremble for
your office. I have eleven small children, and nine
of them are girls; it yields me now three dollars
and thirty seven and a half cents a year; this en-
ables me to buy them sugar plums, jessuraps, pic-
nantes, besides a thousand-giving gown. I cast
myself on your clemency. Ever faithfully yours,
N. American.

"I say, Tom, why do you hang your head so
these days?"
"By looking after the money they said would
be for taking the streets when 'old Tip' was
elected President."
How beautiful, how sublime the precept, "for-
give us our trespasses as we forgive those who
trespass against us." But who will willingly be
thus signified? Who is there that does not hope
for more mercy at the hand of his Maker than he
has shown to his fellow man?—*Old Dominion.*
A safe place to keep Napoleon.—When the
question was agitated in Kansas, which would be
the safest state to put Napoleon, so that he could

not get out, a gentleman who had a long suit de-
pending, advised ministers to put him in a court of
chancery.
If there is one attribute of small minds less than
another and more contemptible than another, it is
meddling—gratuitous interference in the business
and affairs of another.
What is the longest life but a tale that is told—a
dream that is past? Busy and maturing for the fu-
ture, which may never come, we forget that eter-
nity which must!
A Dutchman and his wife were travelling—they
sat down by the roadside, exceedingly fatigued.
The wife sighed, "I wish I was in heaven." The
husband replied, "I wish I was at the tavern."
"Oh, you old rogue," says she, "you always want
to get the best place."
Good.—A hatter in New York gives a definition
of the common phrase "over head and ears in
debt." He says in his advertisement it means a
man hasn't paid for his hat.
A clergyman in the north, very homely in his
features, called for his text a passage in the Psalms;
"And I said in my hate, all men are liars."
"Ay," premised his reverence by way of introduc-
tion, "Ye said in your haste, David, did ye I gin
ye had been here ye might ha' said it at your lea-
sure, my mon."—*The Laird of Logan.*
Criticism.—An author, severely criticised in the
Edinburgh Review, in a furious passion said to a
friend, that "he desired of all things to write
down that journal." "Then write it," was the con-
solatory response of his friend.
What's in a Name?—Some of the papers in
Pennsylvania propose SMITH SNOOKS, Esq., as a
candidate for Governor of that State.

"SEVER DESPAIR OF THE REPUBLIC."
PROPOSALS
For a Newspaper in the City of Raleigh, to be called
THE SOUTHERN TIMES;
To be Edited by Henry L. Toole.
Proposals of this sort usually abound in promises;
few will be made in this case, but they will all be
fulfilled.
The design of the proposed paper differs somewhat
from that of any now published in this City: con-
sisting more literary Miscellany with Politics, than is
customary with the party Press. Its main character,
however, will be political and its doctrines of the J. F.
Jeffersonian school.
The first number will be issued about the 4th of
March next, at a sufficient number of subscribers is
obtained to justify the undertaking. As it cannot be
regarded as perfectly certain that such will be the case,
no subscriber is expected to pay until he receives the
paper.
The size will be about the same with the "Raleigh
Register," and it will be published twice a week dur-
ing the sessions of the General Assembly, and weekly
at all other times. The price will be Four Dollars per
annum.
Every person to whom this proposal is sent, will please,
as soon as all have subscribed who may be supposed
to be desirous to patronize the undertaking, transmit
their names to the Editor, at Washington, North Car-
olina.

To Travellers.
THE traveller community are respectfully inform-
ed that the Subscriber is now running his line di-
rect from Raleigh by way of Pittsboro' and Ashboro' to
Salisbury, in small Northern mode Coaches of the first
order; leaving Raleigh on Mondays and Thursdays at
10 A. M., arriving in Salisbury next days at 10 P. M.
Leaving Salisbury on Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 A. M.,
arriving in Raleigh next days at 10 P. M.
His horses are good, and drivers particularly careful
and accommodating.
JOEL McLENN.
Feb. 12, 1859.
N. B. Seats secured at the Mansion Hotel.

CABINET WORK.
THE Subscriber informs the public that he continues the
Cabinet-Making
Business,
IN THE VILLAGE OF
LEXINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.
He is prepared to execute all descriptions of work
in his line of business in a very superior style, as re-
gards workmanship and materials, and certainly on
lower terms than is afforded by any other establish-
ment of the kind in this region of country.
Orders from a distance thankfully received and
promptly and faithfully executed.
Pine, Scantling and Plank taken in exchange
for work.
NATHAN PARKS.
Lexington, Feb. 7, 1859.

To the Public.
THE undersigned respectfully inform the Pub-
lic, that they are still engaged in carrying on
A TANNERY,
At their old stand in Rowan county, near Chin
Grove, 19 miles south of Salisbury. They flatter
themselves that, with their long experience at the
business, and devoting to it their unflinching per-
sonal attention, together with their late improve-
ment in their system of Tanning, to be able to
manufacture leather of a superior quality, and on
as cheap terms as any made in this country.
They now have on hand a very large and
superior stock of Leather, of all kinds, which they
are desirous of selling on moderate terms for cash,
or on time to punctual dealers.—Dry and
green Hides taken in exchange for Leather.
Also, will be made, on short notice, Blacksmiths'
Belows—worth from eight to twenty dollars—vary-
ing according to size.
They invite all persons wishing to purchase
Leather, to call and examine their stock before
purchasing elsewhere.
H. & W. C. MILLER.
Rowan Co., Aug. 7, 1859.

Stone Engraving.
THE Subscriber living seven miles south of Sal-
isbury, intends keeping constantly on hand, Mar-
ble and Granite Slabs especially for
so that he can execute any order in that line, on the
shortest notice.
—ALSO—
He is ready to execute any work which may be called
for in SCULPTURING, SPONE-CUTTING, EN-
GRAVING, &c., and he assures those who may favor
him with their work, that unless well done according
to contract, he has no pay.
A completed large Dairy Trough for sale, out of Rock,
for the purpose of preserving milk cool. Apply to the
Subscriber.
ENOCH E. PHILLIPS.
November 1st, 1859.

TOMB STONES.
He is ready to execute any work which may be called
for in SCULPTURING, SPONE-CUTTING, EN-
GRAVING, &c., and he assures those who may favor
him with their work, that unless well done according
to contract, he has no pay.
A completed large Dairy Trough for sale, out of Rock,
for the purpose of preserving milk cool. Apply to the
Subscriber.
ENOCH E. PHILLIPS.
November 1st, 1859.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN.
It is proposed to establish, in the Town of Charlotte,
Mecklenburg County, N. C., a weekly newspaper, under
the above title, to be edited and published by the
subscriber. The publication of the 1st of January
1860, will commence. It will be printed with en-
tirely new and for type, on paper of the best
quality, and offered to subscribers at \$2.50 in
advance, (on the receipt of the first number,) or \$3 if
not paid in advance.
The present is the first effort that has been made to
establish an organ at the birth place of American In-
dependence, through which the doctrines of the Demo-
cratic party could be freely promulgated and defended—
in which the great principles of Liberty and Equality
for which the Americans, the Poles, and their com-
patriots perished their all, on the 20th May, 1776,
could find at all times an unflinching advocate. Its
success rests chiefly with the Republican party of Meck-
lenburg—and to them, and the Republicans of the sur-
rounding country, the appeal is now made for support.
The JEFFERSONIAN will assume as its political creed,
those tenets of the Republican party, the doctrines set
forth in the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions—
believing, as the undersigned does, that the authors of
these papers, who were a conspicuous part in framing
our system of Government, were best qualified to form
down to posterity a correct exposition of its true spirit—
the best judges of what powers were delegated by, and
not reserved to, the States.
It will oppose, as dangerous to our free institutions,
the spirit of anarchy, which has been stealthily, but
steadily, increasing in the country from the foundation
of our Government. The most obvious feature in this
system is, that it robs the many, imperceptibly, to en-
rich the few—it clothes a few wealthy individuals
with power not only to control the wages of the labor-
ing man, but also at their pleasure to inflame or oppress
the commerce and business of the whole country—ex-
citing a spirit of extravagance, which it terminates in
pecuniary ruin, and too often the moral degradation of
its victims. This system must be thoroughly reform-
ed before we can hope to see a better government than
we have at present. To aid in producing this
reform, will be one of the main objects of the JEFFERSONIAN.
It will war against excessive privileges, or
partial legislation, under whatever guise granted by
our Legislatures; and, therefore, will oppose the con-
tinuing of a United States Bank, internal improvements
by the Federal Government, a revival of the Tariff
System, and the new Federal scheme of the General
Government assuming to pay to foreign money chang-
ers the two hundred millions of dollars, withdrawn
a few States for local purposes.
As a question of vital importance to the South, and
one which, from various causes, is every day assuming
a more momentous and awful aspect, the JEFFERSONIAN
will keep its readers regularly and accurately in-
formed on the subject of Northern Abolitionism. It
must be evident to all candid observers, that the par-
tisan press of the South have hitherto been too silent
upon this subject. We shall, therefore, without fear of
being denounced as an alarmist, lend our humble aid
to assist in awakening the people of the South to the
danger and a sense of their real danger.
While a portion of the columns of the JEFFERSONIAN
will be devoted to political discussion, the greatest re-
sults of Moral, Literature, Agriculture, and the Me-
chanic Arts, shall not be neglected. With the choicest
selections on these subjects, and a due quantity of light
reading, the Editor hopes to render his sheet agreeable
and profitable to all classes in Society.
Orders for the paper, addressed, postage paid, to the
Editor of the Jeffersonian, Charlotte, N. C., will be
promptly complied with.
Any person who will procure six subscribers, and be
responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a number
of the paper gratis.
Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for the
paper, in receiving and forwarding subscribers' names
and subscriptions.
JOS. W. HARRIS, Editor.
November 6, 1859.

Prospectus for Kendall's expositor.
AMOS KENDALL proposes to establish a semi-
monthly newspaper under the above name, to be
devoted to the following objects, viz:
1. The security of the right of suffrage, by ad-
ditional laws to punish bribery and fraud.
2. An exposure of abuses and corruptions in
Government, wherever known to exist.
3. An exposition of the principles of modern
Banking, and its effects upon labor, trade, morals,
and Government, embracing the nature and uses
of money, and a history of the origin and progress
of paper money in its various forms.
To these will be added all the topics common to the
newspapers of the day, with a summary of news care-
fully compiled, forming an accurate history of passing
events.
Avoiding all personal alterations, this paper, while
it will not conceal its preferences for men, will confine
itself chiefly to the elucidation of facts and principles,
leaving the reader to form his own conclusions as to
the merits of the subjects.
The Expositor will be printed in the neatest manner
upon a royal-size, bound in octavo form, each number
containing sixteen pages, with an index at the end of
each volume embracing one year. It will thus form a
book containing a history of the times with much inter-
esting and entertaining matter.
PRICE—One Dollar per annum, paid in advance.
No accounts will be kept, and the paper will not be
sent until the money be actually received.
Bank notes will be taken at their specie value.
To those who collect and forward ten dollars, an ad-
ditional copy will be sent gratis.
Postmasters are permitted by law to forward sub-
scription money in letters written by themselves.
All letters to the Editor must be free or postpaid.
As to the postage on this paper will be but one cent
to one and a half each number, it is in the power
of every man to procure all the important news, and a
vast deal of other useful matter, at not exceeding One
Dollar and Thirty-six Cents.
Washington City, D. C., Jan. 12, 1861.

Book Bindery.
WILLIAM HUNTER, Book-Binder.
FOR THE public that he still carries on an
Establishment of the same kind in Charlotte, N. C.,
North Carolina, a few doors south of the State
Hotel, as he continues, a thorough knowledge of
his business, he feels no hesitation in assuring those
who may wish to patronize him, that their work
shall be done in the very best style, strong, and on a
recommending terms.
Books and other articles sent from a distance to
be bound, will be promptly attended to and care-
fully returned when done. The public are request-
ed to give me a trial.
Orders left at the Western Carolinian Of-
fice will be punctually forwarded for completion.
Charlotte, Feb. 7, 1860.

Notice.
ALL those indebted to the Estate of James
Brown, dec'd., either by Note or Account, are re-
quested to come forward and make immediate pay-
ment, as no longer indulgence can be given. All
those having claims against said Estate, are re-
quested to present them duly authenticated within
the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be
plead in bar of their recovery.
JAMES L. BROWN, Exor.
January 22, 1861.

THE FAMILY NEWSPAPER.
Largest Subscription in the World
THE PHILADELPHIA
SATURDAY COURIER.
THE COURIER is on a firm and independent base
as any paper in the world, at home or abroad, and its
principles will be always employed to make it what
it is—a FAMILY NEWSPAPER, in an English style,
published "FOR A PERMANENT AND ABUNDANT
CIRCULATION."
The Courier is an independent paper, fearlessly pre-
suing a straight-forward course, and supporting the best
interests of THE PUBLIC.
This approved Family Paper is strictly NON-
PARTIAL IN POLITICS AND RELIGION, and the
uncompromising support of an EQUAL ALLEYS.
It contains a high TONE OF MORALITY, and not
an article will appear in its pages, which would not
find place at every fireside.
The unparalleled patronage, from every section of
the country, is the best evidence of its approval. It
has spoken and will continue to speak for itself. Its
circulation over 31,000 subscribers, extending
from the Lakes to the Ocean, and embracing all inter-
esting and classes of the Republic. Each number of the
Courier contains as much matter as would
fill a 12mo. Volume.
The cost of which alone would be the price of the pa-
per for a whole year. The general character of the
Courier is well known. Its columns contain a great
variety of
TALES, NARRATIVES, ESSAYS, BIOGRAPHIES, &c.,
Together with articles on
Science, Fine Arts, Health, Commerce,
Mechanics, Agriculture, Domestic Intelligence,
Manufactures, Education,
Foreign News, Amusements, Fables,
New Publications, Humorous Political Articles,
Morality, The Drama,
Literature, City Matters,
The Book Culture, Amusing Miscellany,
Temperance, The Markets,
Family Circle, The Musical World,
Self-Improved Men, Correct Prices Current,
List of Inventive Books, Currents and Exchange,
Letters from Europe, History,
The Classics, Philosophy,
And all other matters discussed in a Universal Family
Journal—furnishing altogether as vast, and as interest-
ing a variety, as can be found in any other
Journal, embracing subjects for
Farmers, Mechanics,
Tradesmen, Artisans,
Merchants, Men of Leisure,
Teachers, Students,
and every Class of our Country.
THE COURIER may always be DEPEND-
ED ON, as nothing important is permitted to escape a no-
tice in its columns. It will always FAITHFULLY
FOLLOW ITS AGREEMENTS.
Our arrangements made us to draw from the whole
range of the current Literature of Europe, and our Cor-
respondents at home contribute many of the best Writers
of the country. A series of POPULAR TALES, of
uninterrupted interest and value, will follow in constant
succession.
In the Courier is inserted the names of the most popu-
lar Arts, Sciences, and Sciences, as well as they are in-
teresting, so that country readers may have the most
popular subject for the week, and the best of the
other materials, as well as published, which if it is
not separately would cost more than the price of sub-
scription. This perfected arrangement is to be found
in no other journal of the kind.
OUR TERMS.
The price of the COURIER is only \$2. in ad-
vance.
When individuals wish to subscribe to the Courier,
a sure way is to enclose the money in a letter, and re-
mit it to us. The Postmaster will probably promptly
remitt for us, with their bill, if it meet their
pleasure, to act as our agents.
Clubs of ten will be furnished with ten papers for
one year, (provided the money be sent us in ad-
vance, and enclosing) for \$15.
Ten Dollars will procure the sixth copy gratis.
14 cent extra for life and mail for 2 years.
50 cent extra for life and mail for 5 years.
Our friends, the Postmaster, will please send us by
returning envelopes and new country orders.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Western Carolinian Temperance Advocate.
A monthly paper devoted to the Temperance Reform,
Published at Asheville, N. C., and edited
BY D. R. McANALLY.

A Temperance Convention was held at this
place early in September, resolved on publishing a pa-
per of the above title and character, and appointed Dr.
John Dickson and D. R. McAnally to conduct it. From
the many pressing engagements, Dr. Dickson already
has, he deems it impracticable for him to be recognized
as one of the editors, though he will cheerfully use all
his influence otherwise, to promote its interest, the
subscriber therefore, proceeds to issue this Prospectus
in his own name, with a hope that he will be aided in
the undertaking, by all the friends of the Temperance
cause throughout the country, and that the paper may
soon have an extensive circulation.
Friends of the Temperance Cause! to you we make
a most earnest appeal—while thousands upon thou-
sands of dollars are annually expended at theatres, at
circuses, at the race track, at groceries, while no pains
are spared, the luxury of retirement at one time, and
no labor spared, to secure to you not desirability, in
a cause that will be dear to every true patriot, patriot
traveller, and Christian. Recollect there are but few,
very few, such places as the Southern country.—
The Western Carolinian Temperance Advocate, the
Western part of North Carolina, the Southern part
of Virginia, and the Eastern part of Tennessee particu-
larly, need a good deal of this kind, and it is for you
now to say whether they shall have it.
The very low price at which it is issued by the
Convention, will make it necessary that a very large
subscription be had, before the publication of it can be
justified.
TERMS.
The Western Carolinian Temperance Advocate will
be published on a medium sheet, in quarto form, each
number making eighty pages, and will be furnished at
the very low price of Fifty Cents a copy. Where sin-
gle copies are taken, the payment must be made in ad-
vance on the receipt of the first number.
Postmasters, editors or publishers of papers, and
all Ministers of the Gospel, are authorized agents.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GLOBE.
Prospectus for the Congressional Globe and Appendix.
These works will be published by us, during the ap-
proaching session of Congress. They will be such a
valuable addition to the Congressional Globe, and of course
will be of great interest to all who are interested in
the progress of the nation. They will be published at
a low price, and will be of great value to all who are
interested in the progress of the nation. They will be
published at a low price, and will be of great value to
all who are interested in the progress of the nation.
The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily
proceedings of the two Houses of Congress, and the
speeches of the members condensed.—The year and
days on all important subjects are given. It is pub-
lished as fast as the members of the two Houses add-
ress matters of importance. Each number will con-
tain sixteen royal quarto pages, of small type. We
expect to publish three numbers for every two weeks
of the session.
The Appendix contains the speeches of the members
at full length, written out by themselves, and is printed
in the same form as the Congressional Globe. It is
published as fast as the speeches can be prepared by
the member.
Each of these works is complete in itself. But it is
desirable for every subscriber to have both; because, if
there should be any ambiguity in the synopsis of a speech
in the Congressional Globe, or any defect in its con-
tents, it may be removed at once, by referring to the
speech in the Appendix.
Indices to both are sent to subscribers, as well as
they can be prepared, after the adjournment of Con-
gress.

TO THE PUBLIC.
THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the
Public, that he still continues to carry on the busi-
ness of
CUTTING STONE,
as usual, at his Granite Quarry, seven miles south of
Salisbury, near the old Charleston road, where he is
able to supply all orders for MILL STONES, of the
best grit, and on the shortest notice.
—ALSO—
for Sale, at the lowest prices,
AT DOW SILLS, DOOR SILLS, DOOR STEPS,
ROUGH BUILDING ROCKS, TOMB STONES,
GOLD GRINDERS, &c. &c.
J. HOLLINGSWORTH, Stone-Cutter,
Salisbury, Oct. 25th, 1859.
N. B. Orders for any of the above wrought ar-
ticles, directed to me at Salisbury, will be punctually at-
tended to.
J. H.

Book Bindery.
WILLIAM HUNTER, Book-Binder.
FOR THE public that he still carries on an
Establishment of the same kind in Charlotte, N. C.,
North Carolina, a few doors south of the State
Hotel, as he continues, a thorough knowledge of
his business, he feels no hesitation in assuring those
who may wish to patronize him, that their work
shall be done in the very best style, strong, and on a
recommending terms.
Books and other articles sent from a distance to
be bound, will be promptly attended to and care-
fully returned when done. The public are request-
ed to give me a trial.
Orders left at the Western Carolinian Of-
fice will be punctually forwarded for completion.
Charlotte, Feb. 7, 1860.

AT SALISBURY, FEBRUARY 10, 1861.
Barley, 5 10 (per bush), 5 10
Beef, 3 10 1/2 (per lb), 3 10
Bran, 40 1/2 (per bush), 40 1/2
Butter, 30 1/2 (per lb), 30 1/2
Cattle, 10 1/2 (per lb), 10 1/2
Dressed, 12 1/2 (per lb), 12 1/2
Eggs, 10 1/2 (per lb), 10 1/2
Flour, 10 1/2 (per bush), 10 1/2
Hops, 10 1/2 (per lb), 10 1/2
Lard, 10 1/2 (per lb), 10 1/2
Milk, 10 1/2 (per lb), 10 1/2
Pork, 10 1/2 (per lb), 10 1/2
Rice, 10 1/2 (per lb), 10 1/2
Sugar, 10 1/2 (per lb), 10 1/2
Wheat, 10 1/2 (per bush), 10 1/2
Yams, 10 1/2 (per lb), 10 1/2

AT FAYETTEVILLE, FEBRUARY 6, 1861.
Barley, 45 1/2 (per bush), 45 1/2
Beef, 30 1/2 (per lb), 30 1/2
Bran, 40 1/2 (per bush), 40 1/2
Butter, 30 1/2 (per lb), 30 1/2
Cattle, 10 1/2 (per lb), 10 1/2
Dressed, 12 1/2 (per lb), 12 1/2
Eggs, 10 1/2 (per lb), 10 1/2
Flour, 10 1/2 (per bush), 10 1/2
Hops, 10 1/2 (per lb), 10 1/2
Lard, 10 1/2 (per lb), 10 1/2
Milk, 10 1/2 (per lb), 10 1/2
Pork, 10 1/2 (per lb), 10 1/2
Rice, 10 1/2 (per lb), 10 1/2
Sugar, 10 1/2 (per lb), 10 1/2
Wheat, 10 1/2 (per bush), 10 1/2
Yams, 10 1/2 (per lb), 10 1/2

AT CAMDEN, S. C., FEBRUARY 10, 1861.
Barley, 45 1/2 (per bush), 45 1/2
Beef, 30 1/2 (per lb), 30 1/2
Bran, 40 1/2 (per bush), 40 1/2
Butter, 30 1/2 (per lb), 30 1/2
Cattle, 10 1/2 (per lb), 10 1/2
Dressed, 12 1/2 (per lb), 12 1/2
Eggs, 10 1/2 (per lb), 10 1/2
Flour, 10 1/2 (per bush), 10 1/2
Hops, 10 1/2 (per lb), 10 1/2
Lard, 10 1/2 (per lb), 10 1/2
Milk, 10 1/2 (per lb), 10 1/2
Pork, 10 1/2 (per lb), 10 1/2
Rice, 10 1/2 (per lb), 10 1/2
Sugar, 10 1/2 (per lb), 10 1/2
Wheat, 10 1/2 (per bush), 10 1/2
Yams, 10 1/2 (per lb), 10 1/2

Matchless Sanative.
THIS valuable Medicine is for sale by the
subscriber, at Salisbury, Mont-cery co.,
N. C.
February 21, 1860.
W. E. BURGE.
In the country.—A smart, active
gro. WIGAN, accustomed to house work.
Apply at THIS OFFICE.